PRICE TWO CENTS.

YELLOW JACK APPEARS

Very Suspicious Fever Cases Develop at Ocean Springs, Miss-

DOCTORS PRONOUNCE IT YELLOW FEVER

Vigorous Measures Taken to Proven Contagion-Hospital Marine Service Inclined to Doubt-Lateness of the Season Insures Immunity from Epidemic.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6, 1897. Governor McLaurin has received the following telegram from the two mem bers of the State Board of Health who bers of the State Board of Health who went to Ocean Springs, Miss., yesterday to investigate the yellow fever scare: "After a most thorough investigation in every concelvable light, it is the unanimous opinion of representatives of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi State Boards of Health and the Marine Hospital Service, that the fever now prevailing in Ocean Springs is yellow fever.

(Signed) "H. H. HARALSON"

"H. H. HARALSON,

REPORT CONFIRMED.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—President Oliphant, of the Louisiana Board of Health, sent a telegram to that board here consent a telegram to that board here con-firming the report that the physicians at Ocean Springs had declared the pre-vailing sickness undoubtedly yellow fever. The doctors of three States came to this conclusion after holding an au-topsy on the body of a person who died Ocean Springs had declared the

sterday. Couriers are now skirmishing around Couriers are now skirmishing around the city for sufficient members to make up a quorum of the State Board of Health in order to declare quarantine against Ocean Springs, which is about 100 miles from this city. Rigid precautions will be taken to isolate the Springs, and it is confidently hoped here by leading physicians that the precautions will be successful in keeping the disease from spreading to this place.

There is little or no alarm here, but

There is little or no alarm here, but sojourners on the coast are returning to the city, and will spend the balance of the hot weather at home.

The fever has been prevalent at Ocean Springs for some time. Two weeks ago, after careful investigation, the Louisiana authorities declared the disease to be dengue, which it probably was at that time, the disease heing mild and the death rate trifling. During the past week, however, the disease has become more virulent and has probably developed into yellow jack.

The State Board of Health has decided to enforce a rigid quarantine against

The State Board of Health has decided to enforce a rigid quarantine against Blloxi and Ocean Springs. Quarantine will also be enforced against the other watering places on the Gulf coast until President Ollphant returns and more light is obtained on the situation. Guards are to be put on the trains and at the stations, all bagagage is to be fumigated and every precaution is to be taken to keep the disease out of the city. The Louisville and Nashville trains flave been ordered not to stop at either Biloxi or Ocean Springs. The houses of all people who have returned to New all people who have returned to New Orleans in the past two days are to be

Orleans in the past two days are to be thoroughly fumigated.
Raoul Gelpl, who had been spending the summer at Ocean Springs and was brought to this city Thursday, died this morning. Dr. Walesley, acting president of the Board of Health, after an autopsy, announced that Gelpl had died of yellow feyer. The Board of Health has taken charge of the house, which will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and will take steps to prevent a spread of the disease. Dr. Walsley says this is the only oase in the city.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 6.—State Health filleer Swearingen this morning issued one-clad quarantine against Ocean Officer Swearingen this morning issued from-clad quarantine against Ocean Springs, Miss., and all other points now affected or likely to be affected by yellow fever. It will go into immediate effect and last indefinitely. Reports from the Gulf coast are to the effect that the inhabitants are badly frightened at the prospects of yellow fever entering the State, and some of them are talking of reorganizing their shot gun quarantine force which patrolled the Gulf shore some twelve years ago to keep out all persons and thereby prevent the disease from entering the State.

DEATH FROM THE FEVER.

DEATH FROM THE FEVER,
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6.—A telegram
from Edwards, Miss., about thirty miles
west of here, states that Hon. 8. 8.
Champlon, a member of the State Legislature since 1899 and a prominent politician, died there yesterday evening from
what was supposed to be yellow fever.
A family of nine persons named Anderson, living near Edwards, had been
go journing at Ocean Springs. After
their return seven of the family were
taken sick and Mr. Champion visited
the family to inquire after their health.
Two or three days afterward Mr. Cham-Two or three days afterward Mr. Champion was taken sick and died yesterday The attending physician pronounced the case one of yellow fever.

OPEN TO DOUBT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Marine Hospital Service is investigating the fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., and the information so far received inclines them to the belief that the disease is not yellow fever, though conclusive in-

formation is not yet at hand. Surgece General Wyman is absent from the city. He has been attending the British Medi-He has been attending the British Medical Association meeting at Montreal and is now at Vineyard Haven on his way back. During his absence Surgeon Bailbache is in charge. The cases at Ocean Springs were first called to the attention of Dr. Bailbache last Friday in a telegram from Assistant Surgeon Wasdin, who is stationed at Mobile, asking permission to accompany the Board of Health to Ocean Springs to investigate the fever. Dr. Wasdin was directed to proceed. Yesterday morning he telegraphed as foliows:

"Of five or six hundred cases here, beautiful as to the state of the search of

he telegraphed as foliows:

"Of five or six hundred cases here, have seen five; an epidemic infection, spread by carriage, mostly whites, non-paroxysmal, disproportionate in pulse, prostration. Insisted on and made first autopsy on adult of sixty, said to be a typical case of fever. Matter under adulsement. Doctors Oliphant, Haffalson. Saunders and others will be here later." A copy of this telegram was transmitted to Surgeon General Wyman at Vincyard Haven and he immediately requested Dr. John Guiteras, professor of

quested Dr. John Gulleras, professor of the University of Pennsylvania, to proceed to Ocean Springs. Dr. Guitcras was formerly in the Marine Hospital Service and is the acknowledged author-Service and is the acknowledged authority on fevers in this country. Dr. Ballbache also wired Dr. Wasdin to inquire into the result of the autopsy and consultation, to give the number of ishabitants at Ocean Springs and the number of fatallties. Dr. Wasdin replied that the population of Ocean Springs, which is a summer resort on the Guif coast, near Blioxi, was about 1,500 in winter and 3,000 ier summer. He also reported the existence of malaria, a conreported the existence of malaria, a con-dition of the blood said to be never pres-

dition of the blood said to be never present in yellow fever cases.

Dr. Balibache says that Dr. Wasdin is making a bacteriological investigation to determine the existence of yellow fever germs. He (Dr. Balibache) believes the disease is dengue fever.

About ten days ago, he says, the State Board of Health of Mississippi savestigated the fever and pronounced it dengue. If it should, however, prove to be yellow fever he says the lateness of the season will materially aid the authorities in keeping it confined to the locality in which it has been broken out, and he gives assurances that there will be no widespread epidemic of the dread scourge. dread scourge

NO FURTHER DOUBT.

NO FURTHER DOUBT.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The latest information received by Dr. Bailbache, acting surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service, is to the effect that the disease reported at Ocean Springs, Miss., is yellow fever. This information comes from Assistant Surgeon Wasdin, whose regular station is at Mobile, but who was granted permission to go to Ocean Springs in company with other physicians, and it is in accord with the conclusions reached by Messrs, Harralson and Hunter, of the Mississippi State Board of Health in their report to Gev-Board of Health in their report to Gev-Dr. Wasdin's alsernor McLaurin.

patch is as follows:
"A second autopsy confirms the diagnosis of yellow fever. There is general acquiescence in this opinion. The town is nearly depopulated. No need of great alarm.

alarm."
Notwithstanding the opinion reached by Dr. Wasdin, the officials here are loath to believe that the disease is yellow fever. While attaching much importance to Dr. Wasdin's conclusions, the Bureau in view of the gravity of the subject will wait a report from Dr. John Guiteras, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been requested to proceed to Ocean Springs, before any action is taken. The latter is an auaction is taken. The thority on the disease. The latter is an au-

Dr. Guiteras in a Cuban by birth, has himself had yellow fever and has spent much time in places where it has existed. It is felt that his opinion of the disease should be known before any stringent measures of precaution are taken, especially in view of the fact that the regulations includes:

stread of the disease. Dr. Walsley says this is the only case in the city.

NO DANGER NORTH.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Dr. W. F. Reilly, of the health department, says there is absolutely no danger of the yellow fever epidemic now threatening the South coming as far north as Chicago.

"There must be sustained mean temperature of 70 degrees for the propasation of yellow fever," said he. "With cooler weather than that it simply dies out. Our average maximum temperature of 8 are in September is about 68 degrees."

TEXAS ORDERS QUARANTINE.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 6.—State Health Officer Swearingen this morning issued from clad quarantine against Ocean Springs Miss and all either stream of prings to prove the fact that the regulations incident thereto that the regulations incident thereto that the regulations incident thereto that the mortality in the present cases has been so light as to make the activates has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has been so light as to make the activate has the matural him activate has been so light as to make the activate has the matural him activate has been so light as to make the activate has to make the activate has to make the activate has the matural him activate has been so light as to make the activate has to make way as the season of frost is near

Telegrams of inquiry from physicians in all parts of the country are being re-ceived by Dr. Ballbache concerning the reported existence of yellow fever,

LYNCHED BY DAYLIGHT.

Henry Wall Added a Deed of Blood to His Crime of Lust.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 6.—A special from Mount Airy to the News and Observer says: Yesterday afternoon near Friend's Mission, Va., Miss Sadie Cook, Friend's Mission, Va., Miss Sadie Cook, a respectable young white girl, was outraged by Henry Wall, white, uged about 21. After accomplishing his purpose, Wall dealt his victim several blows over the head with a hoe, knocking her insensible, and then placing her head on a log, crushed it with a fourteen pound stone, which was left tying bloody near by. Wall then cut the girl's throat, severing the wind pipe and dragging the body some fifty yards up a rayine, threw body some fifty yards up a ravine, threw body some lifty yards up a ravine, threw it into a branch, where it was soon afferwards found. Meantime, he went to a spring near by and was found wash-ing the stains from his clothing. The excitement became so intense that this afternoon Wall was taken by un-known parties from the officers and lynched near the scene of the crime.

If you want to spend a delightful day If you want to spend a dengatiut day on the water, take steamer Northampton, leaving Bay Line wharf at 7:00 a.m., daily, except Sunday, for trip to Mobjack Bay and landings on western shore. Fare \$1 for the round trip. Meals 50 cents each.

THE VITAL QUESTION THE MANY CELEBRATE

Found in Lueigert's Factory?

Unless They Can, Luctgert Connot Be Convicted - Fierce Legal Battle Expected When Inspector Shanek Goes on the Witness Stand-Witnesses to Impeach His Testimony

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1897. An important conference was held to-day between the State's attorney and the experts in the Luetgert murder

The yital question of the corpus de-licti was under discussion. If the State can prove conclusively the corpus de-licti—can show that portions of the body of a human being were taken from the fatal vat and from the ashes from the furnace—it will have a case of re-markable strength. The conference lasted for several hours.

The great point is the identification as

rine great point is the identification as human of the bones found near the out-house where Frank Odorofosky said he dumped the residue of the vat, and of the bones found in the ashes from the furnace. None of the parties of the conference would tell definitely of the results.

"It can be stated," said State's attorney Deenen and Assistant State's attorney Deenen and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen, "that the State has found that it can produce convincing proof of the corpus delicit. Further than that it would be unwise to state at the present

It is predicted that the flercest regal battle of the Luetgert murder trial will come when Police Inspector Schaack, who has been very active in gai battle of the Luctgert murder trial will come when Police Inspector Schaack, who has been very active in ferreting out the mystery surrounding Mrs. Luctgert's disappearance, takes the stand, should it finally be decided to call stand, should it linaily be decided to call him as a witness. It is at the door of the North Side inspector that Adolph L. Luetgert lays his present troubles. The accused sausage maker is extremely bitter against Schaack, and his attorneys have tried to bring out evidence to show that witnesses have been coached and that money has been used by the police in fixing testimony. Efforts have been made to show the police methods in the instance of Gottleib A. Schimpk, by trying to draw from her an admission that her agreement with the police matron was merely a scheme to the control of th son that her agreement with the police matron was merely a scheme to keep the girl under police control. This, taken with the bitter personal feeling which Attorney Vincent is said to harbor against Inspector Schaack, would likely make the court room scene that would follow the introduction of Schaack as a witness one of the most exciting features of the trial

exciling features of the trial.

In fact, it has been learned that the defense has planned to make this a strong feature of its side of the case.

Attorney Vincent has, it is said, some 25 witnesses who will be a side. vitnesses who will be put on the stand for the purpose of impeaching the testi mony of the inspector.

DEAD BY THE TRACK.

Savannah Wells Killed While Trying to Board a Moving Train. Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6.—(Special)— This morning about 1 o'clock a young man named Savannah Wells was found

church, Richmond

SUNK IN TEN FATHOMS.

Guns Broke Loose and Schooner Went Down in Twenty Minutes.

Down in Twenty Minutes,
Savannah, Ga., Sept. 6.—Captain C. D.
Farrar, one of the crew of the wrecked
schooner Agnes I. Grace, which sunk
twenty miles off Tybee Sunday morning, arrived at the city to-night. Captain Farrar states that the heavy guns
which were on deek suddenly broke from
their fastenings and rolled to the lee side
of the vessel, smashing everything in
their way. The waterways were opened
by the crush, and the vessel sunk in by the crush, and the vessel sunk in about twenty minutes.

She lies in ten fathoms of water, with her topmasts standing out of the water. It is possible that the guns can be recovered. The wreck is in the path of constwise vessels and is dangerous t navigation.

STARTED ON FULL TIME

Norwich, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Falls Company started up on full time to-day, giving employment to 500 hands. The plant shut down August 14th for the annual repairs, but prior to the shut down the concern had been operated short handed.

Manchester N. H., Sept. 6.—The Amos-keag Mills started on full time to-day after a shut down of one month. Eight thousand operatives thus return to work. All the big mills in the city are

ALIEN LABOR LAW IN SKAGUAY. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—A letter re-ceived here states that there is an agitation at Skaguay in favor of enfo ment of the alien labor law and the de porting of men who went from here to work for the British Yukon Company.

"Newest Discovery—Ext. Teeth; no pain. N. Y. D. Rooms. Ennis, 162 Main.

Were They Human Remains That Were Labor Day Exercises at Virginia Beach Were Very Largely Atlended.

COUNSEL SAY THEY CAN PROVE IT THE SPEECH OF MR. FRANK MORRISON

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor-The Lee Rifles Win the First Prize Against the Portmouth Rifles-Exhibition of Long Distance Swimming -Award of Prizes.

Labor Lay, as celebrated at Virginia Beach yesterday by the various unions of Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity, will go down into history as the most successful in every way, and one of the most pleasant ever experienced by the sons of toll in this part of the coun-

The day was an ideal one and was generally taken advantage of. Hundreds of people poured into the city from all points of the compass, but the largest contingent came from Richmond, whose many unions were all well represented. Both the Chesapeake and Ohlo and the Norfolk and Wastern said. Norfolk and Western railways ran large excursions to Richmond, at least five hundred Norfolklans going up, but this did not detract from the attendance at the Beach.

AN IMMENSE THRONG.

The Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern railway had secured twenty-five extra cars from the Norfolk and Western people, and these, with their own spiendid equipment, enabled them to handle the immense crowd in a way that was renerally satisfactory and to handle the immense crowd in a way that was generally satisfactory and which provoked compliment on all sides. General Passenger Agent, Mr. R. H. Pannill, and the other efficient officers of the company had fairly outdone themselves in their efforts for the accommodation of the public and the result was fully appreciated.

sult was fully appreciated. The first train that went down to th The first train that went down to the Beach carried a large crowd, and each succeeding train brought a larger, until by the time the exercises were begun there were fully four thousand people or the grounds and the purchase there were fully four thousand peopl on the grounds, and this number is be lieved to have been nearly doubled be fore the last train left the Beach for Norfolk.

The Lee Rifles, of Norfolk, and the The Lee Rifles, of Norfolk, and the Portsmouth Eifles assembled on Commercial Place and, headed by Borjes' military band, in their new uniforms, marched to the Virginia Beach depot and boarded the 5:30 train, arriving at the Beach at 3:55 o'clock. The two commands were marched upon the parade grounds in front of the pavilion and were given a rest preparatory to enterling upon the prize drill.

THE EXERCISES.

The Exercises.

The programme for the day had been carefully and intelligently constructed by the efficient committee on arrangements, which consisted of Messrs. Edward Keefe, S. J. Hopkins, C. G. Kizer, Enward Canoles, James Carmichael and M. A. Williams.

Enward Canoles, James Carmichael and M. A. Williams.

It was near 2:30 o'clock when Mr. James B. Casey, president of the Central Labor Union and master of ceremonles, who was seated on the band stand with the committee of arrangements and Frank Morrisco, Esq., secretary of the American Federation of Labor, arose and called the assemblage to order. After a few introductory remarks, during which he stated that Mr. William 4t. Mullen, president of the State Federation, who was to have been one of the orators, was prevented from participating by the unexpected death participating by the unexpected death of his daughter, which occurred late Saturday afternoon. Mr. Morrison was then introduced. He held his hudience admirably and was liberally and heatily applianded. Mr. Morrison spoke a

THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Ladies and Gentlemen-It is with reat pleasure that I stand here on this beautiful beach and add my voice in the celebration of this day. In every the celebration of this day. In State and city of this country si celebrations are taking place and unionists are rejoicing over vice and advocating anew those that are to come. Never in the history of the movement have the organizations been in a better condition to advance her lines and establish improved condi-

tions.

Based upon the union the efforts of these organizations are collective the results general, not special. Unmost kinds of individual effort the ject is not to assist men to lift them-selves out of their class, as if they were ashamed of it, or as if manual labor was a disgrace, but to raise the class itself in physical well being and self-er

It is a mistake to say that unions are the cause of hostility between labor and capital; they are the result of that hos-

Jesus Christ would never have been crucified if he had confined his teachings to theology, but he advocated social re-forms, rebuked the rich, denounced the

forms, reduced the rich, denounced the tours and scourged the thleves from the temple and dignified labor.

"I am not one of these who believe in trade unions," says the Bishop of Manchester, "but they were forced upon the wage earners by the inequitable treatment of capital.

Every union formed has been for self. proctection against the greed of the

AS MORRISON SEES IT.

Labor is free says the subsidized pres-Labor is free says the subsidized press. Yes, labor is free to fight the battles, pay the taxes and produce the wealth; labor is free to pay trust prices for food, pay tribute to Shylocks, and beg for leave to toll; labor is free to work for what she can get, to live in tenement houses, in back alleys, and vote the monopoly ticket or be discharged; free to starve; free to die and free to fill a place in the potter's field. Shades of Patrick Henry, what freedom!

of Patrick Henry, what freedom! The question is asked what can a wage carner do to better his condition? My answer would be join a union of

your craft or assist in organizing one, if there is none in your city.

Five hundred men competing with each other for situations would soon bring wages down below the starvation line, but five hundred joined together in an organization would be able to demand and secure fair conditions.

Every man who loves life and would make it still more enjoyable to himself, his wife, 'his children and his fellowman, owes it as a duty to make a close and conscientious study of the great "the labor problem."

The State cannot make wealth, nor secure real equality between man and

The State cannot make wealth, nor secure real equality between man and man but it can do a great deal to prevent the minimum being too small, the lowest being too dow. Once you have raised the lowest to a fairly high level, individuals may be safely left to find their place, at least until some higher and more complete social organization is reached.

is reached. Every attempt to organize trade un lons has met the opposition of mis-ions has met the opposition of mis-guided toilers and mercenary employers, but we organize. Every failure in a strike has been heralded as a death blow to the union;

but we recovered. Every crisis has seen us pictured in a

Every crisis has seen us pictured in a dying gasp; but we revived.

Every decision from some prejudiced judge against unions has been hailed as a dissolution of all that stands in the way, of the ever increasing greed of monopoly against the just demands of labor unions. labor unions, but monopoly is not the

victor.

The demands of labor must be granted. Organization will live, thrive and be successful. The noble men and wo men who constitute its membership can not be discouraged in their faith, fright-eded from allegiance, or terrorized by court decisions. Aristotle says in his Politics "that the best and most perfect Foliates "that the best and most perfect commonwealth is that which provides for the happiness of all its subjects." So late as Elizabeth's time laborees were spoken of by Shakespeare as "fragments." Even the Magna Charta, of which Englishmen are so justly proud, referred to about two millions of persons who inhabited England at the time of the who inhabited England at the time of its who inhabited England at the time of its promulgation. It affected freemen alone, and there is little doubt that nearly one-half of the entire population was then in a state of slavery, so abject that in the language of the old law writers, the villian or serf knew not in the evening what he was to do in the morning, but was bound to do whatever he was commanded. he was commanded. He was liable to beating. He was incapable of acquiring property for himself, and any he got be-came his master's. He could be sep-arated from his wife and children and

sold to another lord, or he could be passed with the land upon which he lived, as
if he had been a chattel attached to it.
The time has come when the commercial brigands stand not on the highway
and flich from passers by, but behind an
oil faucet and levy toll on his fellow
citizens in the shape of profit. The millions thus accumulated creates not onehalf the stench as the millions he contributes to colleges and universities, for
the latter is done under the mask of religion.

day, and to-morrow, is how to establish equality among men. The laborer who is forced to sell his day's labor to-day, or starve to-morrow, is not in equitable relations with the employer, who can wait to buy labor, until starvation fixes the rate of wages and hours of time. The labor movement is the natural effort of re-adjustment -an ever-continuing attempt foorganized laborers so that they tempt foorganized laborers so that they may with-hold their labor until the diminished laterest or profit or capital of the employer shall compel him to agree to such terms as shall be for the time measureably equitable. These are the forceful methods at all times and may continue to develop manhood and womanheed by peaceful resolution, as less than the same of the properties of the same and the programment of the properties of the same and the peaceful resolution, as less than the same and the programment of the same and the programment of the same and the same and the programment of the same and the same an manhood by peaceful resolution, as la-borers advance their line, or may cause a social earthquake, and become destruc-

wage-labor system—a system that encourages cunning above conscience; that robs the producer and enriches the speculator; that makes the employee a despot and the employee a slave—a system that chortens life, engenders disease, enfecbles the mind, corrupts the morals, and thus propogates misery, vice and crime.

We complain that whereas labor produces all the wealth of the world, the laborer receives only as much as will keep him in the poorest condition of life, to which he can be crowded down, for the shortest number of years—building houses not to own them, carriages not to ride in them, growing food that he cannot eat and weaving ralment that he may not wear; that steam, electricity, chemistry and productive machinery are competitors and not cooperators with him. When at work he is continually under surveillance, when out of work he is an outlaw, a tramp, homeless in the deep significance of the term.

The laborers' complaint is not that brains rule, or that culture leads, but that conscienceless cunning and miserly acquisitiveness are rewarded better than

term.
The laborers' complaint is not that brains rule, or that culture leads, but that conscienceless cunning and miserly acquisitiveness are rewarded better than constructive ability, or open hearted ability. We complain that culture busies itself with unmaterial things; that learning interests itself with the busies itself with unmaterial things; that learning interests itself with the science of things and not with the science of men; that philanthropy is the maudlin mean over the seeds of the beast, and a scoffer at the wees of humanity; that cats, dogs and horses are better cared for than the children of the poor; that there are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and none to prevent cruelty to humanity. to humanity.

to humanity.
We complain that our statesmanship
is narrow and partizan and the press—
the advertising channel of wealth. That
the spirit and power of our institutions
are being gradually subverted from the high positions attempted by the fathers, by the gradual limitation of the power

(Continued on Second Page.)

RICHMOND CELEBRATES

Nearly Everybody Observed Labor Day as a Hollday.

NEW MEN FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Candidates in the City and Adjacent Counties-Populist Probabilities. Four Well Known Persons Die in One Day-Fitzstmmons Will Umpile a Baseball Game Friday.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.) Richmond, Va., Sept. 6, 1897,

This being Labor Day and a legal holiday, a big crowd of people came to Richmond. There were excursions on nearly all of the railroads, and each train brought crowded coaches. The principal attractions were the Labor Day celebrations at the Exposition grounds and two games of baseball. grounds and two games of the Exposition The programme at the Exposition grounds included various amusements, including bleyele races, and addresses

grounds included various amusements, including bleyele races, and addresses by Arthur Keep, of Washington, and Mr. Godfrey, of Denver.

The æfternoon was observed as a holday by nearly all of the business houses here. All the public offices were closed during the entire day. Quite a number of working people went down to Norfolk to participate in the exercises there.

there.

Up to date the following old members of the House of Delegates have been renominated M. S. Newberne, Norfolk county; G. C. Galtagher, Prince William county; S. S. Thomas, Clarke; A. Maupin, Henrico; Charles Smith, Northampton; S. W. Mathews, Accomac; R. S. Powell, Brunswick, and George C. Bland, King and Queen. About a dozen of the nominations already made are new men. It is estimated here that fully two-thirds and probably three-fourths of the members of the next house will be new men. The more new members the better will be the chances of Mr. Saunders for the speakership. ders for the speakership.

better will be the chances of Mr. Saunders for the speakership.
Richmond will certainly return Messrs, Reddy and Maupin to the House. Of the new men running Messrs, C. M. Wallace, Jr., and James Lewis Anderson will, it is generally conceded, be nominated, and there will be a scramble for the fifth place on the ticket.

The renomination of the Hon. Isaac Diggs as floater delegate from King William and Hanover is practically settled, King William elected delegates Saturday, and Mr. Diggs captured all of them. As King William will be united for Mr. Diggs it is quite certain that Hanover will concede to that county one of the delegate from Hanover, has a fight on his hands, but his chances of renomination are good.

The Hon. R. G. Wood, of Chesterfield, who is standing for renomination to the

The Hon. R. G. Wood, of Chesterfield, who is standing for renomination to the House, is in the city to-day. He thinks he will win. There are three other gentlemen running and the district is entitled to two delegates. His opponents are Messrs. H. B. Oven and B. M. Robertson, of Manchester, and Thomas Davis, of Chesterfield. There is talk, too, of Mr. Jordan, of Powhatan, being a candidate.

The Populists are talking of putting up Messrs. J. Haskins Hobson and James M. Gregory as their candidates for the House in the Chesterfield district. The district is close, and as Messrs. Hobson and Gregory avoid have the support of Republicans, they might

of Republicans, they might be Democrats trouble. Judge was in the House session besupport of Republicans, they might give the Democrats trouble. Judge Gregory was in the House session before last, and he made things protty lively. With Mr. Hobson there with him the Populist party would be very much in evidence.

borers advance their line, or may cause a social earthquake, and become destructive by organized repression of labor's rights. Before the labor problem can be solved the nature of the complaint must be understood.

Primarily the responsibilities for the strikes and outbreaks rests upon the wage-labor system—a system that encourages cunning above conscience; that could be conscience; that robe the producer and enriches the spec-Four well known persons died bay

was given out to-day by Mr. John Enders, Jr., recretary of the Examining Board, before whom the applicants stood examination in March last. The eligibles are as follows: Edward F. Bigelow, Roanoke, Va.; George Stevens, Jr., Richmond, Va.; James B. Merriweather, Richmond, Va.; Oliver G. Filippen, Cumberland, Va.; John W. McComb, Louisa, Va.; Albert T. Wright, Richmond, Va.; Patrick H. Larkin. Richmond, Va.; Patrick H. Larkin,

Richmond, Va.; Patrick H. Larkin, Portsmouth, Va.
From the fact that this was a legal bolicay, and all the Government offices were closed. Colonel Brady was not in the city to-day, and, therefore, could not be asked as to what course he would pursue in reference to the list. He will be over from Petersburg in the morning, and it is generally thought that he will consider the clightes in his future appointments, as he said he would have done had the list been before him when he made the temporary appointments which have caused so much dissatisfaction.